

# KOSCIUSKO, MISS.

Saturday: August 31, 1839.

## DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,  
ALEX. G. McNUTT.  
FOR SECRETARY,  
THOMAS B. WOODWARD.  
FOR AUDITOR,  
A. B. SAUNDERS.  
FOR TREASURER,  
SAMUEL CRAIG.  
FOR CONGRESS,  
ALBERT G. BROWN,  
JACOB THOMPSON.

## DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES.

For State Senate,  
Samuel N. Gilliland Esq.  
For Representative,  
Shelton Durham Esq.

## MODERN WHIG CANDIDATES.

For State Senate,  
Robert Huntington Esq.  
For Representative,  
Ebenezer M. Wells Esq.

## DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

A meeting of the Democratic and State Rights party will be held in the Court House on Monday the 2nd of September. Come, and you will see the object of the meeting. DEMOCRAT.

To-day's paper completes the first volume of the "Spirit of Kosciusko." Business of importance, that cannot be attended to otherwise, calls us from home a few days. During our absence, which may not be more than ten days, we shall not issue a paper other than an advertising sheet in the form of an Extra. Immediately on our return, we shall resume the publication of our paper as heretofore.

## MAJOR NATHANIEL H. FELTS.

On our first page to-day will be found the communication of this gentleman, to which we referred last week. We invite the attention of all to it. The object of the communication originally, was to counteract our remarks relative to his reply to Mr. Thompson, who gave us a speech on the 6th inst. How far this idea will hold out, remains to be learned from a perusal of the article itself. We shall be content with giving it but a passing notice; but we must confess that the Major has greatly deceived us for one time, for we had hoped that he would have confined his remarks to the subject and matter under consideration; and that he would have been content with arguing the merits or demerits of Mr. Thompson's remarks; and that he would have confined himself to facts and proof, instead of mere assertions without a shadow of proof accompanying them.

The Major opens his argument with quite a flattering acknowledgement of our politeness and gratitude to him in furnishing him with a paper containing our remarks towards him, merely from motives of common courtesy. He admits, without an attempt at confutation, that what we said relative to Mr. T. was correct, and that he will not attempt to disturb us on this score. This is very liberal in the Major, and whether the admission was made through good motives or in self-defence, it matters not. He has our best wishes for this honest and frank confession.

The Major appears greatly delighted with the "very appropriate" anecdotes related by Mr. T., but unfortunately for him, he has greatly misapplied them. He calls upon us for the moral, and the application of the "Cow story." Now, in our opinion, the Major would have done well to omitted this part of his researches after the truth, for then the tables could not have been turned upon him in this particular. But to the application and our version of the "Cow story."

The Whigs throughout the country, are the party who have set themselves up as an inquisitorial tribunal by which they are endeavoring to try, and convict those whom they have accused of stealing largely of the people's money. They assume to themselves the duties both of prosecutor and the jury. Who is it that does not recollect the investigating jury that marched into the city of New York last winter, "duly empanelled and sworn" to convict the officers of the Government, not of stealing the Cow, but the people's money; and who is it that cannot see that they assumed the very same situation and acted in the very same capacity as did the jury that was empanelled to convict the cow stealer. Then we place the whole whig party as acting in the capacity,

and equally as guilty as that of the jury in the cow story; for it is the whigs that are striving to convict the friends of, and the administration, with theft, when at the same time, were it but known, like the cow jury, they are equally guilty as the accused.

Major Felts allows that we were a little mistaken when we said that he attempted to prove that no good had ever emanated out of any measure of the administration. Now just see how nearly his own confessions tallies with our statement. He admits that we were not much mistaken, but a little bit so, and only in this particular. As to what the Major refers to when he speaks of a "little branch regency that some time since held its session in the neighborhood of Long Creek," we have only to say, that it is not for us to say, at all times, what our "dictators" are, or have been doing in the vicinity of Long or any other creek, for we have our hands full in watching their manœuvres here about town. This too, is quite a strange enquiry for the Major to make. It is unreasonable in him to suppose, that we should know or even hear, what himself and his whig allies are or have been doing on Long Creek. Him and his party are our "dictators." They are constantly dictating to us what we shall, or shall not do. We believe the Major resides "in the vicinity of Long Creek, and yet not know what our dictators (the whigs) are doing there! Well, well, this only goes to prove what we said of the Major, that he could see and hear things, but could not understand them.

We discover that the Major has candour enough to admit, that "the policy of Mr. Clay on the subject of the tariff, has been productive of evil," for which admission he excuses himself and Mr. Clay, by saying that "these evils have been exaggerated." He exults at the idea, that Mr. Clay did not support the tariff of 1826, and that Mr. Van Buren did. Let this be as it may, we are inclined to the opinion that it benefits the Major but little, for if by accident, or otherwise, Mr. Clay omitted to support his darling measure, as a general policy, in one instance, and that Mr. Van Buren, even under special instructions, did support a measure which he had been uniformly opposed to, it only proves that Mr. Clay did right but one time in ten, and that Mr. Van Buren did wrong one time out of ten.

Like every other Federalist (judging from the company he keeps) Major F. is opposed to the right of instruction; and censures Mr. Van Buren for voting for the tariff of 1828 under the immediate instructions of his constituents; but who could expect any thing else?

But here is a clincher. No dodging now Major, but face facts for one time, notwithstanding they are like unto a two edged sword; and should the wound be too deep for your calibre, we advise you to be more cautious hereafter, and consult your "Doctors" a little before you venture upon an expression that they themselves deny. You say, "the truth is, I denied that Mr. Clay entertained any opposition to the settlers on the public lands; and I have never seen any other evidence of it but a slanderous report of his speech in the Globe, which was denounced at the time as false; and never re-asserted." Here is your own language, and your own opinion. Now let us see how it will hold out when the truth is told—when compared with Mr. Clay's own language. The following is an extract from Mr. Clay's speech in the U. S. Senate of the 26th June, 1838; and as you complain of not having seen (strange what bad eyes these whigs have) any thing of it, we place it in large letters that you can see without so much difficulty. It is not only an assertion, but a re-assertion, by Mr. Clay, that he is opposed to the settlers on public lands and the pre-emptors. The statement which you say you read from the Globe, was contradicted by Mr. Clay's organ, the Louisville Journal; but Mr. Clay had honesty enough not to let it stay contradicted, consequently used this language:

"I DID SAY, THAT THE SQUATTERS ON THE PUBLIC LANDS, ARE A LAWLESS RABBLE—THAT THEY MIGHT AS WELL SEIZE UPON OUR FORTS, OUR ARSENALS, OR ON THE PUBLIC TREASURY. AS TO RUSH OUT AND SEIZE UPON THE PUBLIC LANDS."

Well Major, what do you think of this? Do you not see from these capital letters that you are much mistaken as to what kind of language Mr. Clay uses towards "the citizens of the fairest portion of our country, and one of the fairest portions of our state," or do you understand what they do mean?

To comprehend fully your meaning as to Mr. Clay's policy and manner of disposing of the public lands, it will be necessary to refer to one remark of yours in defence of Mr. Clay on this subject. "According to Mr. Clay's policy, every individual would have it in his power to purchase, and pay the cash for a home." This is the sum and substance of your remarks. Who is now so able to pay the cash for a home even at twenty-five cents per acre? Mr. Clay provides for them, 160 acres at the minimum price, which is one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre. Now, if the poor settler is not able to pay only one fifth of the minimum price of land, how is it possible for them to be benefitted by Mr. Clay's policy? To convince you that but few, if any, are able to pay the cash for homes, it is only necessary to remind you of the almost unprecedented sacrifices that are daily made by the sales of the Marshals and Sheriffs of our state. You say that Mr. Clay's amendment to the graduation bill, allowed to actual settlers, 160 acres of land, and that this would satisfy a poor man, but it would not satisfy Robert J. Walker, and such land jobbing gentry. How could this satisfy a poor man whose little all had been sold by the Sheriff, to say nothing about the Marshal? This is really a novel idea, and as equally preposterous as that which charges Martin Van Buren and Robert J. Walker with being engaged in the land speculations of the day. He that lives in glass houses should never cast a stone.

You are anxious to know "how the men who have settled on (we suppose those who have settled close by are included) the public lands in our county, have been treated." Now sir, we cannot tell how all of them have been treated, but we can tell how some of them have been treated. Some of them have been treated with half a dozen, or more writs from the Marshal and the Sheriff, and have been forced to pay their honest debts as far as their means would allow, which they had contracted through motives of speculation. By attending to other peoples business instead of their own, some of them have been compelled to submit the settlement of their financial affairs to the skill of their creditors and officers, instead of doing it themselves; and since this is the case, and as they have been disappointed in their speculative pursuits, they, for the want of something better to do, commenced denouncing and abusing the best men, and the purest patriots in the country—men to whom they are indebted for their houses and their homes, as "traitors, and land jobbers." "Can the people go to the polls in November, without recollecting what men and party it is, that is and have been doing all this?" THEY CANNOT.

The Military Election for Colonel and Major of the 43d Regiment comes off on Monday next. There are two candidates for each office, among which is Campbell R. Byce for Major.

## COMMISSION BUSINESS.

WE have formed a copartnership, for the purpose of transacting a general commission, receiving and forwarding business in New Orleans, under the firm of GOODWYN, SUTLETT & NYE, and at Yazoo City, under the firm of SUTLETT, NYE & CO.

They will give the most prompt and faithful attention to all business confided to either House.

SUTLETT, NYE & CO. will make liberal advances on cotton consigned to the house in New Orleans. They have good warehouses near the river, and will give particular attention to the storage of cotton, and to the receiving and forwarding of Goods.

P. H. GOODWIN, N. Orleans.  
V. M. SUTLETT, Yazoo City.  
N. G. NYE, Yazoo City.

August 31, 1839. 45:6w

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.  
LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the undersigned on the first Monday in June last, by the honorable, the Probate Court of Attala county, on the estate of John Greenlee, deceased, all persons having claims against said estate are notified to present them within the time prescribed by law, or they will be forever barred; and those persons who are indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment.

A. H. GREENLEE, Administrator.  
July 13, 1839. 45:6w

JOB WORK,  
Executed with neatness and despatch.

## SHERIFF'S SALE.

Yazoo Circuit Court—Nov. Term, 1839.

Planters' Bank  
vs. *fi. fa.*  
Hunter & Pugh and John W. Fugna,  
drawers, and Washington Dorsey,  
endorser.

Planters' Bank vs. Hunter & Pugh, et als.  
*Fieri Facias.*

BY VIRTUE of a writ of Execution that issued from the honorable, the circuit court of Yazoo county, and to me directed, I will expose to public sale, to the highest bidder for cash, at the court house door of said county, in the town of Kosciusko, on the

Fifth Monday in September next,  
all the right, title, claim and interest that the said defendants have in and to the following described property, to wit: Lot No. 42, lying in the town of Kosciusko.

Sale within the hours prescribed by law.  
T. H. ROGERS, Sheriff.  
By JAMES R. WINN, Deputy.  
August 31, 1839. 52:5w

[Printer's Fee 9 dollars.]

## SHERIFF'S SALE.

Attala Circuit Court—Sept. Term, 1839.

M. Clure & Humphries  
vs. *Fi. Fa. on Bond*

Zachariah Rector and  
William Thompson.  
Fleming George  
vs. *Fi. Fa. on Bond*

Same.  
Wiley Lewis, use, &c.  
vs. *Fi. Fa. on Bond*

Same.  
Williams & Ware  
vs. *Fi. Fa. on Bond*

Same.  
Stephen Cocke  
vs. *Fieri Facias.*

Zachariah Rector.  
Sylvester Pearl, use, &c. vs. *Fieri Facias.*

Zachariah Rector.  
Thomas E. Henington, use, &c. vs. *Fieri Facias.*

Zachariah Rector.  
Thomas E. Henington, use, &c. vs. *Fieri Facias.*

T. Potter & Z. Rector.  
BY VIRTUE of a writ of Execution that issued from the honorable, the circuit court of Attala county, and to me directed, I will expose to public sale, to the highest bidder for cash, at the court house door of said county, in the town of Kosciusko, on the

Fifth Monday in September next,  
all the right, title, claim and interest that the said defendants have in and to the following described property, to wit: The east half of the south-east quarter of section 12, west half of the north-west quarter of section 2, and north-east quarter of section 13, township 15, range 8 east; the east half of the north-east quarter of section 22, township 14, range 6; the west half of the north-west quarter of section 12, township 14, range 6; the west half of the south-west quarter of section 36, township 14, range 4; the east half of the south-east quarter of section 30, township 14, range 4; the east half of the north-west quarter of section 20, township 15, range 9; the east half of the north-west quarter of section 2, township 15, range 9; the west half of the south-west quarter of section 6, township 16, range 9; the east half of the north-east quarter, and east half of the south-east quarter of section 10, township 15, range 8; the north-east quarter, and east half of the south-east quarter of section 10, township 15, range 6 east. Also Lot No. 20, and one half of lots No. 24, 25 and 33, lying in the town of Kosciusko.

Sale within the hours prescribed by law.  
T. H. ROGERS, Sheriff.  
By JAMES R. WINN, Deputy.  
August 31, 1839. 52:5w

[Printer's Fee 24 dollars.]

## SHERIFF'S SALE.

Attala Circuit Court—Sept. Term, 1839.

James Priestly  
vs. *Fi. Fa. on Bond*

William H. Bole and  
Jared P. Walker.  
Levi Jones, use, &c.  
vs. *Fi. Fa. on Bond*

Same.  
Lincoln & Clark  
vs. *Fi. Fa. on Bond*

William H. Bole and  
Stephen Stapleton.  
P. B. Pope, Kirk & co.  
vs. *Fi. Fa. on Bond*

Same.  
Henderson & Games  
vs. *Fi. Fa. on Bond*

Same.  
Elisha Jones  
vs. *Fi. Fa. on Bond*

W. H. Bole & J. Young.  
Priestly & Newman  
vs. *Fi. Fa. on Bond*

Same.  
Rogers, Petty & co.  
vs. *Fi. Fa. on Bond*

William H. Bole and  
John Griffin.  
P. B. Pope, survivor,  
&c. vs. *Fi. Fa. on Bond*

Same.  
George M. King, survivor,  
&c. vs. *Fieri Facias.*

William H. Bole.  
Thomas, Munson &  
Co. vs. *Fieri Facias.*

William H. Bole.  
BY VIRTUE of a writ of Execution that issued from the honorable, the circuit court of Attala county, and to me directed, I will expose to public sale, to the highest bidder for cash, at the court house door of said county, in the town of Kosciusko, on the

Fifth Monday in September next,  
all the right, title, claim and interest that the said defendants have in and to the following described property, to wit: The east half of section 3, township 14, range 7, on which is a fine farm well improved, &c. &c.

Sale within the hours prescribed by law.  
T. H. ROGERS, Sheriff.  
By JAMES R. WINN, Deputy.  
August 31, 1839. 52:5w

[Printer's Fee 21 dollars.]

## LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Kosciusko, Miss., on the 30th of August next, will be sent to the Post Office as dead letters.

Adams, Peyton 3  
Allen, John  
Armstrong, J.  
Anderson, T. J.  
Andrews, Henry,  
Abels, Joseph  
Arnold, Wm.  
Ashley, John  
Ayres, Wm. 6  
Ayce, C. R.  
Brown, Robert  
ell, D. M.  
olin, James  
Burroughs, Miss Jane  
rassell, M. T.  
Beck, Wm. C.  
oltz, Francis  
urwell, T. S.  
Lutler, Lewis  
Cain, James E.  
Coan, Joseph  
Chernault, M. T.  
Cooper, Joseph  
Choat, J. H.  
Clerk circuit court 5  
Commissioners Union  
Bank 2  
Davis, Alfred  
Ellington, J. P.  
Ellis, J. R.  
Evans, F.  
Evans, Lloyd & Co.  
Foster, Adam  
Flack, R. K.  
Graham, Joshua  
Grilland, S. N.  
Green, Ivy G. 2  
Gowan, Alex.  
Hodge, R.  
Healey, F. I.  
Harrison, Wm. 2  
Herril, Josiah  
Hays, Andrew  
Huntington or EXUM,  
Huntington, R. or Z.  
Rector,  
Islands, A. J.  
Jennings, Major  
Joiner, W. D.  
Kyle, Joseph  
Persons calling for these letters,  
please say they have been advertised.  
WM. E. SMITH, Jr.  
June 30, 1839. 45:3t



NOTICE is hereby given that one of the Mississippi Central Counties Fair will be held at the Court House in Kosciusko, on Monday, the 9th day of next, for the purpose of appointing the jury for the Regular Fall Term.

By order of the President,  
Kosciusko, August 31, 1839.

## SHERIFF'S SALE.

Attala Circuit Court—Sept. Term,

Collin & Levi Pearce  
vs. *Fi. Fa. on Bond*

Joel M. Lilly and  
Thomas E. Henington.  
Samuel Barrett  
vs. *Fi. Fa. on Bond*

J. M. Lilly & Z. Rector.

BY VIRTUE of a writ of Execution that issued from the honorable, the circuit court of Attala county, and to me directed, I will expose to public sale, to the highest bidder for cash, at the court house door of said county, in the town of Kosciusko, on the

Fifth Monday in September next,  
all the right, title, claim and interest that the said defendants have in and to the following described property, to wit: Lots Nos. 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, lying in the town of Kosciusko.

Sale within the hours prescribed by law.  
T. H. ROGERS, Sheriff.  
By JAMES R. WINN, Deputy.  
August 31, 1839. 52:5w

[Printer's Fee 9 dollars.]

## \$25 Reward

RAN AWAY from the service of the subscriber, a negro man named CLARK. He is twenty-seven years of age, has a fair complexion, with a heavy beard, and walks he holds his head on the left side. He is clothed with him two cloth coats, and considerable amount of other clothing. Twenty-five dollars will be for the apprehension and confinement of Clark in any jail where the subscriber can get him, or information of the same, directed to the subscriber at Kosciusko. ISAIAH WILSON.  
August 31, 1839. 52:2w

[Printer's Fee \$4 50.]

## \$15 Reward

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living ten miles of Kosciusko, on the 18th inst., a negro man named WILSON. As he has been called by both names, it is certain which he will be. When he left he had on a blue checked cotton pants, and an old fur hat. He is about 27 years of age; about five feet in height, ordinary build, melancholy countenance, walks with the hollow of his foot makes a hole in the ground. I expect he will aim for New Orleans. Fifteen dollars will be given for the apprehension and confinement of him in any jail where the subscriber can get him, or information of the same, or for the delivery of him to the subscriber at Kosciusko. ROBERT WILSON.  
August 31, 1839. 52:2w

[Printer's Fee \$4 50.]

## CAMPBELL & CO. ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

KOSCIUSKO, MISSISSIPPI.  
August 31, 1839. 52:6m

A GREAT VARIETY OF BOOKS  
For sale at This Office.